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S. R. A.—Fed. Hort. Bd. 16. Issued July 3, 1915.

United States Department of Agriculture,

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

C. L. MARLATT, *Chairman;* W. A. ORTON; GEORGE B. SUDWORTH; W. D. HUNTER; KARL F. KELLERMAN. R. C. ALTHOUSE, *Secretary.*

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MAY, 1915.

CONFERENCE ON POTATO QUARANTINE.

At the request of Senator Johnson, of Maine, the Federal Horticultural Board held an informal conference, ay 10, with a number of Maine delegates to discuss suggested changes in the present system of inspecting potatoes from the areas infected with powdery scab.

Among those present were Senator Johnson; Senator Burleigh; Congressmen Guernsey, Peters, and Hinds; Mr. Guptill, commissioner of agriculture of Maine; representatives of the Maine Central and Bangor & Aroostook Railroad Companies; officials of the Aroostook County Potato Growers' Association; and several large potato shippers.

The existing quarantines and regulations were very fully discussed from the standpoint of the grower, the shipper, the transportation companies, and the ultimate consumer both for table and seed purposes. The decision of the board on the subjects discussed is given in the following letter, which was transmitted May 12, 1915, to the persons attending the conference and others interested:

DEAR SIR: Three propositions have been presented for the consideration of the board in relation to the quarantine on account of the powdery scab of potato, namely:

(1) To lift the quarantine altogether.

(2) To suspend the quarantine for the balance of the shipping season for the crop of 1914.

(3) To return to the original plan of inspection and certification at point of origin, or at least to transfer the preliminary inspection to the point of origin of potatoes.

(1) The board does not feel justified at the present time in recommending to the Secretary of Agriculture the lifting of the quarantine on account of powdery scab. An investigation now under way will be continued during the season to determine the presence of powdery scab in the potato-growing regions of the South and West, and also to determine the probable future harmfulness of this disease to the potato crop of America. It is believed that the results of this investigation will enable the board prior to the movement of the Maine crop of 1915 to come to a definite decision as to the continuance of this quarantine. From present indications it is not improbable that the quarantine will be withdrawn.

(2) The board can not approve the suggestion to suspend the quarantine for the balance of the shipping season with reference to the 1914 crop, for the reason that such action would liberate a large quantity of diseased potatoes which have been held in Maine and would vastly add to the danger of the establishment of the disease in northern States where potato planting is still going on.

(3) A return to the original plan of inspection at point of origin is deemed by the board to be undesirable, in view of the practical failure of the extended test given to this plan. It does not seem wise, furthermore, to establish provisional inspection at point of origin. Such course would involve much greater cost and would cause a

loss of much of the efficiency of the present system, which concentrates the inspectors and makes it possible to keep them all under strict supervision, and thus maintain accuracy and uniformity of inspection.

The board feels that the Maine shippers of potatoes have been unnecessarily alarmed, due partly to a misunderstanding of the new system of inspection and certification. It feels further that in view of the comparatively small check which this system places on the movement of Maine potatoes the diminution of the traffic is, so far as it relates to the system of inspection, due to an unnecessary fear on the part of shippers and is further to be explained by market conditions, which for a period have been unfavorable. The records in the possession of the board indicate that between April 16 and May 8, 917 cars of potatoes have reached Portland for inspection, and of these 888 cars have been passed, and that only 29 cars have been held and ordered racked. The number of cars, therefore, ordered racked at Portland represents only 3 per cent of the cars passing that point, and the percentage of cars so held for racking at Portland will undoubtedly be reduced as the necessity for careful sorting and removal of diseased potatoes at point of origin is more fully understood.

The racking at destination, when found to be necessary, is done for the specific purpose of removing and destroying the infected tubers, and such racking at destination can also be avoided by shippers by carefully racking and sorting prior to loading for shipment.

The inspection and racking of potatoes both at the provisional point of inspection and at destination will be strictly limited, as in the past, to the scope of the quarantine. Instructions will further be issued prohibiting the holding or unnecessarily delaying the movement of cars which are not specifically held for racking. All reports of discrimination or unfairness in inspection will be investigated, and prompt remedial action will be taken whenever warranted.

If it is found necessary to continue the quarantine during the crop season of 1915–16, any necessary modification of the regulations will be made to avoid frost injury or harmful exposure of potatoes at the provisional points of inspection or at destination.

To relieve a fear which seems to be widespread in Maine, it should be known that the board has no thought of placing an absolute embargo at any time on the interstate movement of potatoes grown in the infected districts, and furthermore the history of this disease leaves no warrant for such action. There is therefore no ground whatsoever for such fear.

It should be understood that the quarantine is being administered with the fullest possible consideration for the Maine potato grower, and with the idea not only of safeguarding but at the same time of permitting the continuance of the movement of Maine potatoes to their natural markets. In view of the fact that any movement of potatoes from an infected district, even with the most thoroughgoing precautions, is attended with danger of some carriage of diseased tubers, such movement can only be justified under a certification which calls attention to this danger and indicates that the potatoes are for food purposes; in other words, for such use as will be unlikely to establish the disease in new territory.

Yours very truly,

C. L. Marlatt, *Chairman of Board.*

May 12, 1915.

POTATOES FROM DISTRICTS UNDER QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF POWDERY SCAB.

The following letter of information and warning was transmitted May 22, 1915, to the proper officials of several States which are receiving or may receive for table or seed purposes potatoes from districts under Federal quarantine on account of the powdery scab disease. This warning notice is supplemental to the notice of discontinuance of Federal seed potato certification issued March 5 and published in the March number of the Service and Regulatory Announcements of the Federal Horticultural Board, pages 10 and 11, and to call attention to the new system of inspection and certification of potatoes, effective April 16, 1915. (See pages 11 to 15 of the publication cited.)

Dear Sir: Through the Office of Information of the United States Department of Agriculture, the public was advised March 5, 1915, of the discontinuance of Federal certification of seed potatoes from districts in Maine and New York infected with powdery scab. The public was warned in this circular that all seed potatoes hitherto shipped from these infected districts might contain powdery scab, and that there

must necessarily be some risk accompanying their use of the introduction of powdery scab disease.

Following this action the methods of inspection and certification of table potatoes from infected districts in Maine and New York were revised and placed on an entirely new basis April 16, 1915. In connection with this revision there was issued March 27, through the Office of Information of the Department, the inclosed news item describing the new method of inspection and certification. (See pp. 14–15, S. R. A., March, 1915.)

In relation to this new system of inspection and certification of potatoes from infected districts, the public should be kept fully advised that the Federal certification is limited to a certification of potatoes for table purposes; in other words, for such use as will not be likely to establish the disease in new territory. This limitation of certification is made in view of the fact that any movement of potatoes from infected districts, even with the most thorough-going precautions, is attended with danger of some carriage of diseased tubers. The board will be glad to report, on request, to any State or individual concerned the actual findings of inspection, either en route or at destination, in regard to cars destined to such State or individual. As a further safeguard, the inspector at destination is instructed to notify the consignee of any infection which he may find.

The infectious character of the disease in new localities and the possibility of its having already been widely established are under investigation by the board, and the results of this investigation will probably be available by the end of this summer. There will be no point in maintaining the quarantine if it should develop that the powdery scab disease is already widespread, although perhaps outside of Maine and northern New York so unimportant in its effect as not to have been hitherto discovered. Such spread of the disease may very properly be anticipated from the very large importation of 1912–1913, from infected European countries, widely distributed and used for seed purposes in this country, and also from the distribution of potatoes for seed purposes during the last two or three years from Maine and northern New York. If it is found that the disease is negligible except under climatic conditions such as those obtaining in northern Maine and New York, such finding will warrant the lifting of the quarantine. From present indications, it is not improbable that the quarantine will be withdrawn during the season 1915–16. This notification is therefore made for the purpose of advising States which may be interested of the actual present state of affairs, so that they can prepare to take such action as local conditions may require.

Yours very truly,

C. L. MARLATT, *Chairman of Board.*

MAY 22, 1915.

MAIL SHIPMENTS OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS ADDRESSED TO POINTS IN CALIFORNIA SUBJECT TO STATE INSPECTION AT DESTINATION.

Under authority of the act of Congress providing for terminal inspection of mail shipments of plants and plant products (see S. R. A., April, 1915, p. 20), and the order of the Postmaster General prescribing rules and regulations for carrying out the purpose of this act (*l. c.*, pp. 20–22), and in compliance with the provision of the act, the following letter was transmitted to the Postmaster General approving a list of plants and plant products and the plant pests transmitted thereby submitted by the State of California. Following the receipt of this letter an order was issued by the Post Office Department, quoted below, in relation to such inspection of plants and plant products at destination in California.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 14, 1915.*

The honorable the POSTMASTER GENERAL.

SIR: The following definition of nursery stock submitted by Prof. A. J. Cook, California State Commissioner of Horticulture, is approved for the State of California under the act of March 4, 1915, and in accordance with Postal Order No. 8760 issued April 2, 1915:

"All florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit pits and other seeds of fruit and ornamental trees or shrubs, and other plants and plant products for propagation, except vegetable and flower seeds, bedding plants, and other herbaceous plants and roots; and all insect enemies and plant diseases of such nursery stock: *Provided*, That this list of plants shall not apply to plants shipped under the

certification of the United States Department of Agriculture for propagation in the Plant Introduction and Field Station of the Department at Chico, California."

All insect enemies and plant diseases of nursery stock, as defined above, are covered in lieu of a specifically enumerated list.

Respectfully,

CARL VROOMAN, *Acting Secretary.*

ORDER OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL IN RELATION TO PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS ADDRESSED TO PLACES IN CALIFORNIA.

OFFICE OF THIRD ASS'T P. M. GEN.,
Washington, May 26, 1915.

The State of California has established places for the terminal inspection of plants and plant products, under the provisions of the act of March 4, 1915, embodied in section 478¼, Postal Laws and Regulations, appearing on page 49 of the May, 1915, Supplement to the Postal Guide. All postmasters are, therefore, informed that packages containing plants or plant products addressed to places in the State of California may be accepted for mailing only when plainly marked so that the contents may be readily ascertained by an inspection of the outside thereof. The law makes the failure so to mark such packages an offense punishable by a fine of not more than $100.

The plants and plant products subject to terminal inspection in the State of California are described as follows:

All florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit pits and other seeds of fruit and ornamental trees or shrubs, and other plants and plant products for propagation, except vegetable and flower seeds, bedding plants, and other herbaceous plants and roots: *Provided*, That this list of plants shall not apply to plants shipped under the certificate of the United States Department of Agriculture for propagation in the Plant Introduction and Field Station of the Department at Chico, California.

Postmasters within the State of California shall be governed strictly by the provisions of paragraphs 3, 4, 5, and 6, section 478¼, Postal Laws and Regulations, in the treatment of all packages addressed for delivery at their offices containing any plants or plant products above described as subject to terminal inspection.

The place to which a postmaster in the State of California shall send for inspection, after receiving the required postage therefor, under the provisions of section 478¼, Postal Laws and Regulations, a package containing plants or plant products subject to terminal inspection is the one in the list below which is nearest to his office:

Alturas.	Madera.	Redwood City.	Stockton.
Auburn.	Martinez.	Riverside.	Susanville.
Bakersfield.	Marysville.	Sacramento.	Ukiah.
Colusa.	Merced.	Salinas.	Ventura.
El Centro.	Modesto.	San Bernardino.	Visalia.
Eureka.	Napa.	San Diego.	Willow.
Fresno.	Nevada City.	San Francisco.	Woodland.
Hanford.	Oakland.	San Jose.	Yreka.
Hollister.	Oroville.	Santa Ana.	Yuba City.
Independence.	Placerville.	Santa Barbara.	
Lakeport.	Red Bluff.	Santa Cruz.	
Los Angeles.	Redding.	Santa Rosa.	

Owing to the perishable character of plants and plant products the packages containing such matter must be given prompt attention.

Any failure of compliance with the foregoing instructions, or with the provisions of section 478¼, Postal Laws and Regulations, coming to the attention of any postmaster should be reported to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Classification.

A. M. DOCKERY, *Third Asst. P. M. Gen.*

REPORT ON THE CHESTNUT-BARK DISEASE HEARING.

A public hearing was held at the Department of Agriculture May 18, 1915, on the subject of a proposed quarantine on account of the chestnut bark disease.[1] This disease already exists more or less generally in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia, and scatteringly in the States of Ohio, North Carolina, Iowa, and Nebraska, and will inevitably, in the course of time, extend throughout the range of the native chestnut. The principal object of the proposed Federal quarantine is to prevent the carriage of the disease by means of chestnut nursery stock to the regions beyond the range of the native chestnut, where orchard plantings of this tree are already beginning and will considerably expand in future years.

The hearing was attended by a number of department representatives; former members of the Pennsylvania Chestnut Tree Blight Commission; Mr. C. K. Sober, Lewisburg, Pa., the owner of a large chestnut grove and nursery; Congressmen Benjamin K. Focht and J. V. Lesher, and several others.

The important new information developed at this hearing was the possibility of control of the disease under orchard conditions in a measure as demonstrated in the chestnut orchards and nurseries of Mr. Sober, occupying some four hundred acres of reclaimed mountain land in Pennsylvania. If such control under orchard conditions proves practicable, and in view of the fact that the infected plants have already been rather extensively shipped throughout the country, it may not be necessary to establish a Federal quarantine. No action will be taken, therefore, pending further investigation of the possibility of the control of the disease under orchard conditions and the securing of more definite data concerning the western distribution of the disease.

MAY 29, 1915.

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 22, WITH REGULATIONS.[2]

(Effective on and after July 1, 1915.)

GIPSY MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL MOTH.

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, and notice is hereby given, that two injurious insects, the gipsy moth (*Porthetria dispar*) and the brown-tail moth (*Euproctis chrysorrhoea*), new to and not heretofore widely distributed within and throughout the United States, exist in parts of the following States, to wit: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

Now, therefore, I, Carl Vrooman, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, under the authority conferred by section 8 of the act approved August 20, 1912, known as "the Plant Quarantine Act," do hereby quarantine the area hereinafter described as infested by the brown-tail moth and the area hereinafter described as infested by the gipsy moth, and by this Notice of Quarantine No. 22 do order that (1) coniferous trees, such as spruce, fir, hemlock, pine, juniper (cedar), and arbor vitæ (white cedar), known and described as "Christmas trees," and parts thereof, and decorative plants, such as holly and laurel, known and described as "Christmas greens or greenery," and (2) forest-plant products, including logs, tan bark, posts, poles, railroad ties, cordwood, and lumber, and (3) field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and other plants and plant products for planting or propagation, excepting fruit pits, seeds of fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs, field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants, and other herbaceous plants and roots, shall not be moved or allowed to move interstate from any point in the areas herein quarantined to any point not

[1] See notice of hearing issued Apr. 21, 1915. S. R. A., April, 1915, page 25.

[2] Prepared by the Federal Horticultural Board.

located in said quarantined areas in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations hereinafter made and amendments thereto.

The following towns and all the territory between said towns and the Atlantic Ocean are quarantined for the brown-tail moth, namely: Houlton, Ludlow, New Limerick, Oakfield, Dyer Brook, Crystal, Patten, Stacyville, II Range 7, I Range 7, Millinocket, Indian Township, A West Seboeis, IV (Seboeis Lake), Brownville, Williamsburg, Barnard, Bowerbank, Willimantic, Monson, Abbott, Parkman, Wellington, Brighton, Bingham, Concord, Lexington, Kingfield, Salem, Phillips, Berlin No. 6, Byron, Andover North Surplus, and Grafton, *Maine;* Cambridge, Dummer, Stark, and Stratford, *New Hampshire;* Brunswick, Maidstone, Granby, Victory, Burke, Sutton, Sheffield, Wheelock, Stannard, Walden, Cabot, Marshfield, Plainfield, Barre, Williamstown, Brookfield, Braintree, Bethel, Stockbridge, Barnard, Pomfret, Woodstock, Reading, Cavendish, Chester, Grafton, Townshend, Newfane, Marlboro, and Halifax, *Vermont;* Colerain, Shelburne, Conway, Williamsburg, Westhampton, Southampton, Westfield, and Southwick, *Massachusetts;* Granby, Simsbury, Bloomfield, West Hartford, Hartford, Glastonbury, Portland, Chatham, East Haddam, Lyme, and Old Saybrook, *Connecticut.*

The following towns and all the territory between said towns and the Atlantic Ocean, with the exception of the town of Industry, Me., are quarantined for the gipsy moth, namely: Tremont, Southwest Harbor, Mount Desert, Eden, Lamoine, City of Ellsworth, Orland, Bucksport, Orrington, Hampden, City of Bangor, Hermon, Levant, Newburgh, Dixmont, Plymouth, Palmyra, Pittsfield, Clinton, Skowhegan, Cornville, Norridgewock, Stark, Anson, New Vineyard, Farmington, Wilton, Dixfield, Peru, Rumford, Bethel, Mason, Stoneham, Lovell, Fryeburg, and Brownfield, *Maine;* Eaton, Madison, Tamworth, Sandwich, Holderness, Plymouth, Groton, Dorchester, Canaan, and Hanover, *New Hampshire;* Norwich and Hartford, *Vermont;* Plainfield, Cornish, Claremont, Charlestown, Langdon, Walpole, Westmoreland, Chesterfield, and Hinsdale, *New Hampshire;* Northfield, Warwick, Orange, Wendell, Montague, Deerfield, Athol, Petersham, Hardwick, New Braintree, West Brookfield, Warren, Brimfield, and Sturbridge, *Massachusetts;* Woodstock, Eastford, Chaplin, Scotland, Sprague, Lisbon, Griswold, North Stonington, Stonington, and Groton, *Connecticut.*

The town of Leyden, Mass., is also infested and is also quarantined for the gipsy moth.

GIPSY-MOTH REGULATIONS.

(1) Coniferous trees, such as spruce, fir, hemlock, pine, juniper (cedar), and arbor vitæ (white cedar), known and described as "Christmas trees," and parts thereof, and decorative plants of the area quarantined for the gipsy moth, such as holly and laurel, known and described as "Christmas greens or greenery"; (2) forest plant products, including logs, tan bark, posts, poles, railroad ties, cordwood, and lumber; and (3) field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and other plants and plant products for planting or propagation, of the area quarantined for the gipsy moth, excepting fruit pits, seeds of fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs, field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants, and other herbaceous plants and roots, shall not be moved or allowed to move interstate to any point outside the quarantined area unless and until such plants and plant products have been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture and pronounced free from the gipsy moth.

BROWN-TAIL MOTH REGULATIONS.

Deciduous trees or shrubs of the area quarantined for the brown-tail moth, or such parts thereof as bear leaves, including all deciduous field-grown florists' stock, vines, cuttings, grafts, and scions, but excepting forest-plant products, such as logs, tan bark, posts, poles, railroad ties, cordwood, and lumber, shall not be moved or allowed

to move interstate to points outside the quarantined area unless and until such plants and plant products have been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture and pronounced to be free from the brown-tail moth.

Coniferous trees and other evergreen trees are not affected by the brown-tail moth regulations.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

(1) Every car, box, bale, or other container of plants and plant products of which inspection is required by these regulations shall be plainly marked with the name and address of the consignor and the name and address of the consignee, and shall bear a certificate showing that the contents have been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture and found to be free from moth infestation.

(2) Carload and other bulk shipments of plants and plant products for which inspection is required by these regulations shall not be transported or offered for transportation interstate by cars, boats, and other vehicles unless each shipment is accompanied by a certificate showing that the plants and plant products have been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture and pronounced to be free from moth infestation. The inspection certificates shall accompany the waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, or bills of lading pertaining to such shipments made by cars or boats.

(3) Certificates of inspection will issue only for plants and plant products which have been actually inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture, and the use of such certificates in connection with plants and plant products which have not been so inspected is prohibited.

(4) Where inspection and certification are required by these regulations, inspection and certification by an inspector or other agent of the Federal Horticultural Board are meant, and such inspection and certification will be furnished without the payment of fees.

(5) Plants and plant products, of which the interstate movement is restricted by these regulations and which are grown outside the areas quarantined for the gipsy moth or the brown-tail moth, may be shipped interstate from points within the quarantined areas to points outside the quarantined areas under permit from the Secretary of Agriculture. Permits will issue only for plants and plant products which are not infested with the gipsy moth or brown-tail moth, and transportation companies shall not accept or move interstate from within the quarantined areas such plants and plant products grown outside the quarantined areas unless each shipment is accompanied by a permit issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, 43 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

(6) Persons intending to move or allow to be moved interstate plants and plant products for which certificates of inspection or permits are required by these regulations will make application therefor as far as possible in advance of the probable date of shipment. Applications should show the nature and quantity of the plants or plant products it is proposed to move, together with their exact location, and, if practicable, the contemplated date of shipment. Applicants for inspection will be required to assemble the articles to be inspected at the shipping point, and to so place them that they can be readily examined. If not so placed, inspection will be refused. Articles to be inspected must be free from ice and snow and in condition to make inspection easily practicable. All charges for storage, cartage, and labor incident to inspection other than the services of the inspectors shall be paid by the shipper.

(7) All cars, boats, and other vehicles employed in the interstate transportation of plants and plant products for which inspection is required by these regulations shall be thoroughly swept out and cleaned before being so used, and shall also be thoroughly swept out and cleaned before removal from point of unloading.

(8) The interstate movement of all classes of plants and plant products entirely within the area quarantined for the gipsy moth and the brown-tail moth will be per-

mitted without restrictions other than those which may be imposed by State officials at points of destination.

On and after July 1, 1915, and until further notice, by virtue of said section 8 of the act of Congress approved August 20, 1912, it shall be unlawful to move in interstate commerce any of the above-described plants or plant products from the areas herein quarantined, except in accordance with these regulations and amendments thereto.

This notice of quarantine amends and supersedes Notice of Quarantine No. 17, promulgated July 3, 1914, and shall be effective until otherwise ordered.

Done at Washington this 20th day of May, 1915.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] CARL VROOMAN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

QUARANTINE ON STONE AND QUARRY PRODUCTS ON ACCOUNT ON THE GIPSY MOTH, WITH REGULATIONS.[1]

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture that egg clusters of the gipsy moth (*Porthetria dispar*) are being distributed on stone and quarry products from the infested region of New England to other sections of the United States.

Now, therefore, I, Carl Vrooman, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, in order to meet the emergency caused by the continued spread of the gipsy and brown-tail moths, under the authority conferred by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1915, entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and sixteen" (Public No. 293, 63d Congress), do hereby quarantine the area hereinafter described as infested by the gipsy moth, and, by this notice, do order that stone and quarry products shall not be moved or allowed to move interstate from any point in the area herein quarantined to any point not located in said quarantined area except in compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations hereinafter made and any amendments thereto.

The following towns and all the territory between said towns and the Atlantic Ocean, with the exception of the town of Industry, Me., are quarantined for the gipsy moth, namely: Tremont, Southwest Harbor, Mount Desert, Eden, Lamoine, City of Ellsworth, Orland, Bucksport, Orrington, Hampden, City of Bangor, Hermon, Levant, Newburgh, Dixmont, Plymouth, Palmyra, Pittsfield, Clinton, Skowhegan, Cornville, Norridgewock, Stark, Anson, New Vineyard, Farmington, Wilton, Dixfield, Peru, Rumford, Bethel, Mason, Stoneham, Lovell, Fryeburg, and Brownfield, *Maine;* Eaton, Madison, Tamworth, Sandwich, Holderness, Plymouth, Groton, Dorchester, Canaan, and Hanover, *New Hampshire;* Norwich and Hartford, *Vermont;* Plainfield, Cornish, Claremont, Charlestown, Langdon, Walpole, Westmoreland, Chesterfield, and Hinsdale, *New Hampshire;* Northfield, Warwick, Orange, Wendell, Montague, Deerfield, Athol, Petersham, Hardwick, New Braintree, West Brookfield, Warren, Brimfield, and Sturbridge, *Massachusetts;* Woodstock, Eastford, Chaplin, Scotland, Sprague, Lisbon, Griswold, North Stonington, Stonington, and Groton, *Connecticut.*

The town of Leyden, Mass., is also infested and is also quarantined for the gipsy moth.

REGULATION 1. No stone or quarry products shall be moved or allowed to move interstate to any point outside the quarantined area unless and until such stone or quarry products have been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture and pronounced free from the gipsy moth.

REGULATION 2. Every car, box, or other container of stone or quarry products, of which inspection is required by these regulations, shall be plainly marked with the name and address of the consignor and the name and address of the consignee and

[1] Prepared by the Bureau of Entomology.

shall bear a certificate showing that the contents have been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture and found free from gipsy-moth infestation.

REGULATION 3. Carload and other bulk shipments of stone or quarry products, for which inspection is required by these regulations, shall not be transported or offered for transportation interstate by cars, boats, or other vehicles unless each shipment is accompanied by a certificate showing that the stone or quarry products have been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture and pronounced free from gipsy-moth infestation. The inspection certificates shall accompany the waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, or bills of lading pertaining to such shipments made by cars or boats.

REGULATION 4. Certificates of inspection will issue only for stone and quarry products which have been actually inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture, and the use of such certificates in connection with stone and quarry products which have not been so inspected is prohibited.

REGULATION 5. Where inspection and certification are required by these regulations, inspection and certification by an inspector or other agent of the United States Department of Agriculture are meant, and such inspection and certification will be furnished without the payment of fees.

REGULATION 6. Stone or quarry products of which the interstate movement is restricted by these regulations and which originate outside the area quarantined for the gipsy moth may be shipped interstate from points within the quarantined area to points outside the quarantined area under permit from the Secretary of Agriculture. Permits will issue only for stone or quarry products which do not bear egg clusters of the gipsy moth, and transportation companies shall not accept or move interstate from within the quarantined area such stone or quarry products which originate outside the quarantined area unless each shipment is accompanied by a permit issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, 43 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

REGULATION 7. Persons intending to move or allow to be moved interstate stone and quarry products for which certificates of inspection or permits are required by these regulations shall make application therefor as far as possible in advance of the probable date of shipment. Applications should show the nature and quantity of the stone or quarry products it is proposed to move, together with their exact location, and, if practicable, the contemplated date of shipment. Applicants for inspection will be required to assemble the articles to be inspected at the shipping point, and to so place them that they can be readily examined. If not so placed inspection will be refused. Articles to be inspected must be free from ice and snow and in condition to make inspection easily practicable. All charges for storage, cartage, and labor incident to inspection other than the services of the inspectors shall be paid by the shipper.

REGULATION 8. All cars, boats, and other vehicles employed in the interstate transportation of stone and quarry products for which inspection is required by these regulations shall be thoroughly swept out and cleaned before being so used, and shall also be thoroughly swept out and cleaned before removal from point of unloading.

REGULATION 9. The interstate movement of all stone or quarry products entirely within the area quarantined for the gipsy moth will be permitted without restrictions other than those which may be imposed by State officials at points of destination.

This quarantine shall become and be effective on and after July 1, 1915.

This notice of quarantine amends and supersedes the "Gipsy Moth Quarantine, with Regulations," as originally promulgated October 23, 1914, and shall be effective until otherwise ordered.

Done at Washington this 20th day of May, 1915.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] CARL VROOMAN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1915